



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 21
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

**Letter dated 30 December 2009 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 30 December 2009, addressed to you by Kemal Gökeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ertuğrul Apakan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 30 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 18 December 2009, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/64/607-S/2009/668), which yet again contains well-known allegations of violations of "international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer the legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile for as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to give in to their demands. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

Last, the Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. I also deem it imperative to point out that Turkey, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, does not need the advice of the Greek Cypriot administration on how the issues should be dealt with within the context of international law and the Security Council. Furthermore, throughout the negotiations, Turkey has been encouraging the Turkish Cypriot side for the achievement of a just and political settlement on the island. I would like to put on record once again that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready and doing its best to achieve a settlement in the form of a new partnership that will be in line with the established United Nations parameters and body of work. Bizonality, political equality of the two peoples, the equal status of the two constituent States and the continuation of Turkey's effective guarantee will constitute the parameters for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Removal of the existing isolations on Turkish Cypriots and equal treatment of the two sides by the international community will surely contribute positively to the efforts towards reaching a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



**General Assembly
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Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

**Identical letters dated 1 February 2010 from the Permanent
Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to inform you that on Sunday, 31 January 2010, at 13.45 p.m., an Israeli patrol entered the Lebanese territory in the area of Bastra Farms on the outskirts of Kfarshouba village and kidnapped Rabih Mohammed Zahra, a Lebanese citizen born in 1992.

The kidnapping of a Lebanese citizen from Lebanese territory and his detention constitute not only a blatant breach of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) but also a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty.

The fact that Mr. Zahra was badly beaten during his detention demonstrates once again Israel's total disrespect for international law and international humanitarian law.

I kindly request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 15. I have submitted an identical letter to the President of the Security Council, requesting circulation as an official document of the Security Council as well.

(Signed) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

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Letter dated 29 January 2010 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, in which the Council requested me to appoint a Special Representative.

Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Ms. Margot Wallström (Sweden) as my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, with immediate effect. Ms. Wallström currently serves as First Vice-President of the European Commission for Institutional Relations and Communications. Prior to that, she held various ministerial appointments in the Swedish Government, including that of Minister of Civil Affairs, with responsibility for matters relating to consumer affairs, women and youth, between 1988 and 1992.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) **BAN** Ki-moon





Security Council

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Letter dated 2 February 2010 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 January 2010 (S/2010/62), in which you informed me of your intention to appoint Ms. Margot Wallström (Sweden) as Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note of it.

(Signed) Gérard Araud
President of the Security Council





Security Council

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20 January 2010

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 20 January 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Stanislav N. Tolkach has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.





Security Council

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3 February 2010

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Letter dated 2 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I would be very grateful if, in your role as President, you would circulate the present letter and its annexes to Council members as documents of the Security Council. The first is the Chairman's statement following the high-level meeting on Yemen held in London on 27 January (see annex I); the second is the communiqué from the Afghanistan Conference held in London on 28 January (see annex II).

(Signed) Mark Lyall Grant



Annex I to the letter dated 2 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Chairman's statement on the high-level meeting on Yemen

27 January 2010

- Yemen, its friends and partners have today met in London to discuss the many urgent problems which the people of Yemen face. The meeting reiterated support for a unified Yemen, respect for its sovereignty and independence, and commitment to non-interference in Yemen's internal affairs. It was clear that economic and social reform by the Government of Yemen was key to long-term stability and prosperity. It was agreed that a comprehensive approach was needed, with strong support from the international community.
- The challenges in Yemen are growing and, if not addressed, risk threatening the stability of the country and broader region. The Government of Yemen has identified the following areas which are of most concern:
 - (i) Improved international coordination and support on Yemen;
 - (ii) Working on a shared analysis of the challenges facing Yemen, including the conditions conducive to radicalization and instability, and agreement that a comprehensive approach is needed to address them; and
 - (iii) Greater support and impetus to the political and economic reform agenda, including urgent and concrete action by the Government of Yemen.
- The Government of Yemen recognizes the urgent need to address these issues, which will need sustained and focused engagement. It was agreed that responsibility for tackling these challenges lies first and foremost with the Government of Yemen, drawing on the support of the wider region and international community.
- The meeting welcomed:
 - The declared commitment of the Government of Yemen to continue to pursue its reform agenda and to initiate discussion of an International Monetary Fund programme. This will provide welcome support and help the Government to confront immediate challenges.
 - The announcement by the Gulf Cooperation Council Secretary-General that he will host a meeting of Gulf and other partners of Yemen in Riyadh on 27 and 28 February. The meeting will share analysis on the barriers to effective aid in Yemen, leading to a joint dialogue with the Government of Yemen, including on priority reforms.
 - The commitment by the international community to supporting the Government of Yemen in the fight against Al-Qaida and other forms of terrorism, and the commitment by all participants to enforce fully all relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee designations under Security Council resolution 1267 (1999).

- The determination of the international community to engage further in support of Yemeni Government efforts to build law enforcement, legislative, judicial and security capacities. Yemen's partners agreed to support Yemeni Government initiatives to strengthen their counter-terrorist capabilities, and to enhance aviation and border security. This will include work on both land and maritime borders, including on strengthening the Yemeni coast guard.
- The launch of a "Friends of Yemen" process, which will address the broad range of challenges facing Yemen. The first meeting will take place in the region in late March. The Government of Yemen and the Group of Friends will discuss ways and means of implementing Yemen's national reform agenda, including through two working groups on economy and governance; and justice and rule of law.

Annex II to the letter dated 2 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of the London Conference on Afghanistan

28 January 2010

Afghan leadership, regional cooperation, international partnership

1. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community met today in London to renew their mutual commitment towards helping Afghanistan emerge as a secure, prosperous, and democratic nation. Today's conference represents a decisive step towards greater Afghan leadership to secure, stabilize and develop Afghanistan. The international community underlined its support for the Government of Afghanistan and its security, development and governance.
2. At the London Conference, President Hamid Karzai built on commitments set out in his inauguration speech, which articulated clear priorities for stabilizing and developing Afghanistan.
3. The international community pledged to maintain its long-term commitment to Afghanistan, as previously set out in the 2001 Bonn Agreement, in the 2002 Tokyo Conference, the 2006 Afghanistan Compact, the 2008 Paris Declaration and the 2009 Hague Conference Declaration. The international community reaffirmed its support for the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions upholding the security, stability and prosperity of Afghanistan and in particular the role of the United Nations itself in achieving this goal.
4. Conference participants emphasized that the Afghan Government and the international community are entering into a new phase on the way to full Afghan ownership. Conference participants reaffirmed the goals of greater Afghan leadership, increased regional cooperation and more effective international partnership. Together we are committed to make intensive efforts to ensure that the Afghan Government is increasingly able to meet the needs of its people through developing its own institutions and resources.
5. The London Conference will be followed by a conference in Kabul later this year, hosted by the Afghan Government, where it intends to take forward its programme with concrete plans for delivery for the Afghan people. These should be based on democratic accountability, equality, human rights, gender equality, good governance and more effective provision of government services, economic growth, as well as a common desire to live in peace under the Afghan Constitution. We remain convinced that together we will succeed.
6. The challenges in Afghanistan particularly in political, economic, development and security areas are significant and interrelated. It is in our shared interest to overcome them and we reaffirmed our commitment to doing so. The nature of international engagement in Afghanistan continues to evolve, in favour of increasingly supporting Afghan leadership in the areas of security, development, governance and economic assistance.

Security

7. Conference participants expressed gratitude to Afghan citizens, Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), and those nations whose citizens and military personnel have served in Afghanistan. Conference participants expressed their sorrow for all those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for a secure and stable Afghanistan. Conference participants also thanked those countries that have provided transit and related facilities to International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the ANSF.

8. Conference participants reiterated their resolve to combat terrorism, in particular Al-Qaida, and commended Afghan efforts to this end. Conference participants condemned in the strongest terms all attacks by the Taliban and their extremist allies, including improvised explosive devices, suicide attacks and abductions, targeting civilians, and Afghan and international forces. These attacks undermine stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan.

9. Conference participants noted that most civilian casualties are caused by insurgent attacks. Conference participants welcomed the determination by ISAF, in partnership with the Afghan Government and ANSF, to continue to do the utmost to protect and further reduce the risk to civilians and jointly to investigate civilian casualties.

10. Conference participants welcomed the progress made by the Afghan security forces as they increasingly take responsibility for military operations. Conference participants also welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's stated goal of the ANSF taking the lead and conducting the majority of operations in the insecure areas of Afghanistan within three years and taking responsibility for physical security within five years. To help realize this, the international community committed to continue to improve the capability and effectiveness of the ANSF. Conference participants also committed to providing the necessary support to the phased growth and expansion of the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police in order to reach 171,600 and 134,000 personnel by October 2011, as approved by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) on 20 January 2010. The international community also showed its full support for the continued development and implementation of the national police strategy. Beyond this, the Government of Afghanistan and the international community will decide if this is sufficient, based on the prevailing security situation and long-term sustainability.

11. Conference participants welcomed the decision by the North Atlantic Council, in close consultation with non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ISAF partners, in full agreement with the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1890 (2009), to develop, by the Kabul Conference, a plan for phased transition to Afghan security lead province by province, including the conditions on which transition will be based. Further to this, Conference participants welcomed the shared commitment to create the conditions to allow for transition as rapidly as possible. This is with a view to a number of provinces transitioning to ANSF lead, providing conditions are met, by late 2010/early 2011, with ISAF moving to a supporting role within those provinces. Conference participants welcomed the intention to establish a process among the Government of Afghanistan, ISAF and other key international partners to assess progress in and monitor areas other than security that influence transition.

12. Conference participants welcomed:

- ISAF's increased focus on partnering ANSF and the principle that Afghan forces should progressively assume the leading role in all stages of operations;
- The Government of Afghanistan's determination to assume greater responsibility for detentions, in keeping with the growth of Afghan capacity, in accordance with international standards and applicable national and international law;
- The contribution the NATO training mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A) is making towards the growth and expansion of the ANSF and urged the international community to meet outstanding requirements for trainers and mentoring teams, and to continue efforts in this respect;
- The contribution made by the European Union police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) to monitoring, mentoring and advising the Ministry of Interior and supporting national and provincial level Afghan-led police reform and urged partners to reinforce and provide logistical support to EUPOL, especially in the provinces;
- Bilateral support to the ANSF from a range of countries and urged the international community to coordinate closely in this work with the NTM-A and EUPOL, including through the International Police Coordination Board;
- The Government of Afghanistan's commitment to continue development of a national security strategy with the support of the international community; and
- The Government of Afghanistan's commitment to devise and implement a national security policy, which is to be presented at the Kabul Conference and which outlines the security infrastructure and roles and responsibilities of the different security agencies.

13. In the context of a comprehensive, Afghan-led approach, Conference participants reinforced the need for an effective and enduring framework to create and consolidate a stable and secure environment in which Afghan men and women of all backgrounds and perspectives can contribute to the reconstruction of their country. In this context, Conference participants welcomed the plans of the Government of Afghanistan to offer an honourable place in society to those willing to renounce violence, participate in the free and open society and respect the principles that are enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, cut ties with Al-Qaida and other terrorist groups, and pursue their political goals peacefully.

14. Conference participants welcomed:

- The Government of Afghanistan's commitment to reinvigorate Afghan-led reintegration efforts by developing and implementing an effective, inclusive, transparent and sustainable national peace and reintegration programme;
- Plans to convene a Grand Peace Jirga before the Kabul Conference; and
- The international community's commitment to establish a peace and reintegration trust fund to finance the Afghan-led peace and reintegration programme. Conference participants welcomed pledges to the trust fund and encouraged all those who wish to support peacebuilding and stabilization efforts in Afghanistan to contribute to this important initiative.

15. Conference participants recognized the seriousness of the humanitarian situation in different areas of the country, particularly food insecurity. Conference participants invited the international community to support the 2010 Humanitarian Action Plan.

Development and governance

16. Afghanistan faces formidable development challenges, which require sustained, long-term support from the international community. A better coordinated and resourced civilian effort is critical to overcoming these challenges. Economic growth, respect for the rule of law and human rights alongside the creation of employment opportunities and good governance for all Afghans are also critical to counter the appeal of the insurgency, as well as being vital to greater stability in Afghanistan.

17. The international community noted the progress that the Afghan Government has made on economic development, including reaching the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which will provide Afghanistan with up to \$1.6 billion in debt relief from major creditors. This takes total debt relief to around \$11 billion. Conference participants agreed that the priority, as established by the Government of Afghanistan, is accelerated progress on agriculture, human resources development and infrastructure, and to ensure these are underpinned by expanded capacity and structural reforms. Conference participants looked forward to the new economic development plan and to the start of discussions on a new Afghan-led International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme and to continued IMF in-country engagement.

18. Conference participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to assume increasing financial responsibility for its own affairs, and underlined that critical reforms were needed to maximize domestic earnings, with a view to attaining fiscal sustainability over time, including:

- Increasing tax and customs revenues;
- Restructuring public enterprises in order to ensure greater accountability and efficiency;
- Pursuing the Road Map of the 2007 Enabling Environment Conference as reflected in the Afghanistan national development strategy; and
- Continuing regulatory reforms, including implementation of the new mining regulations, and bearing in mind Afghanistan's current commitments under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

19. Conference participants welcomed:

- The Government of Afghanistan's plans for more coherent and better coordinated development. This involves aligning key ministries into development and governance clusters and refining the Afghan national development strategy development priorities, in particular infrastructure, rural development, human resources development, agriculture and the main areas of governance. It also involves developing a workplan, which should be completed by the Kabul Conference;

- Conference participants supported the ambition of the Government of Afghanistan whereby donors increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government of Afghanistan to 50 per cent in the next two years, including through multi-donor trust funds that support the Government budget, e.g. the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund and the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan. But this support is conditional on the Government's progress in further strengthening public financial management systems, reducing corruption, improving budget execution, developing a financing strategy and Government capacity towards the goal. Conference participants confirmed their intention to establish a detailed road map with the Government of Afghanistan, before the Kabul Conference, and to provide technical assistance to help develop the Government's capacity to achieve its goal; and
- The Government of Afghanistan's plans to implement budgetary reforms, to increase budget execution rates and to take steps to improve domestic revenue collection in parallel with enhancing anti-corruption practices and institutions with the aim of achieving fiscal sustainability.

20. Conference participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to develop an overall plan for more effective and accountable national civilian institutions, including the civil service. They welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's decision to approve the subnational governance policy and prepare implementing legislation in advance of the Kabul Conference. Conference participants committed to support the enhancement of subnational governance through the Government of Afghanistan's single framework of priority programmes. To facilitate its implementation, the Government of Afghanistan intends to publish the criteria for administrative boundaries. Conference Participants welcomed commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan and urged the international community to provide additional support to train 12,000 subnational civil servants in core administrative functions in support of provincial and district governors by the end of 2011.

21. Conference participants acknowledged the Government of Afghanistan's increasing efforts to implement the national justice programme with a view to making more transparent, fair and accessible provision of justice available to all Afghans equally.

22. Conference participants commended the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to improve access to justice and respect for human rights, including through its justice and human rights programme, political and financial support for the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and the adoption and implementation of a new national policy as soon as possible on relations between the formal justice system and dispute resolution councils. The Government of Afghanistan reiterated its commitment to protect and promote the human rights of all Afghan citizens and to make Afghanistan a place where men and women enjoy security, equal rights, and equal opportunities in all spheres of life. Conference participants also committed to strengthening the role of civil society.

23. Conference participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's whole-of-government approach to fighting corruption and its ongoing work to mount a concerted effort to tackle the key drivers of corruption, through the development of

clear and objective benchmarks and implementation plans, in advance of the Kabul Conference, including but not limited to:

- Empowering an independent High Office of Oversight to investigate and sanction corrupt officials and lead the fight against corruption, through decree within one month;
- During 2010, establishing a statutory basis for related anti-corruption bodies, including the Major Crimes Task Force and the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, guaranteeing their long-term independence;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of the senior civil service appointments and vetting process and revising the civil service code. This will include, by the time of the Kabul Conference, identifying the top level civil service appointments;
- The intention of the President to issue a decree prohibiting close relatives of ministers, ministerial advisers, members of Parliament, governors and some deputy ministers from serving in customs and revenue collection departments throughout government;
- As a priority during 2010, adopting a comprehensive legislation agenda to make Afghan laws consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including the Anti-Corruption Penal Code, to expand provisions related to asset declaration; and
- Inviting Afghan and other eminent experts to participate in an independent ad hoc monitoring and evaluation mission, which will make its first monitoring visit to Afghanistan within three months, develop clear and objective benchmarks for progress and prepare periodic reports on national and international activity for the Afghan President, Parliament and people, as well as the international community.

24. Conference participants committed to helping the Government of Afghanistan's anti-corruption efforts by providing assistance to the new institutions and committed to increasing the transparency and effectiveness of its own aid in line with the June 2008 Paris Conference Declaration and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. In particular, Conference participants agreed to:

- Work with the proposed anti-corruption bodies to review existing procedures and investigate instances of corruption that involve internationals; and
- Work with the Government to improve procurement processes, including establishing additional measures to ensure due diligence in international contracting procedures.

25. Conference participants noted the decision by the Afghan Independent Election Commission to postpone parliamentary elections until 18 September in accordance with the Afghan Constitution and electoral law. In this regard, Conference participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to ensuring the integrity of the 2010 parliamentary elections and to preventing any irregularities and misconduct. Conference participants also welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to work closely with the United Nations to build on the lessons learned from the 2009 elections to deliver improvements to the electoral process in 2010 and beyond.

26. The international community welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to implement the National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan and the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law. Conference participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service.

27. Conference participants emphasized the pernicious links between the narcotics trade, the insurgency and other criminal activity, including corruption and human trafficking. Conference participants therefore welcomed:

- The recent progress the Government of Afghanistan has made, including the 22 per cent reduction in poppy cultivation last year and the increase in the number of poppy-free provinces from 6 in 2006 to 20 in 2009;
- The undertaking by the Government of Afghanistan to update the national drugs control strategy during 2010, which will include targeted programmes of agricultural development and the reduction of poppy cultivation;
- The ongoing support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan to counter this trade;
- The continuation of the "Paris-Moscow" process in counteracting the illegal production, consumption and trafficking of narcotics and the elimination of poppy crops, drug laboratories and stores, as well as the interception of drug convoys and the continuation of consultations on the marking of precursors and greater bilateral regional cooperation; and
- The contribution to multilateral anti-narcotics efforts by the Plan of Action of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization members, adopted in March 2009 by the Special Conference on Afghanistan in Moscow.

Regional cooperation/international architecture

28. Conference participants reaffirmed their support for a stable, secure and democratic Afghanistan, acknowledged Afghanistan's potential role as a land bridge between South Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East and the Far East and renewed their pledge to work together actively to this end. Conference participants underscored that regionally owned and steered initiatives stood the best chance of success and welcomed a number of recent initiatives that showed the need for neighbouring and regional partners to work constructively together. In this context, Conference participants noted the recent regional Summit on Friendship and Cooperation in the "Heart of Asia" held in Istanbul and its statement. This regional cooperation includes reaffirming the principles of the Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations of 2002, and working actively for:

- Afghan sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity;
- Non-intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and mutual non-interference;
- Afghan-led peace, reintegration and reconciliation efforts;
- Ending support wherever it occurs on each other's territory for illegally armed groups, parallel structures and illegal financing directed towards destabilizing Afghanistan or individual neighbours;

- Combating terrorism including but not limited to increased intelligence-sharing, dismantling logistical, financial and ideological support for terrorist networks and tackling the causes of radicalization;
- Development of transregional trade and transit, including work on infrastructure and progress on energy, power transmission lines and transport infrastructure, including railway networks;
- Conducive conditions for the return of Afghan refugees;
- Transregional cooperation against the narcotics trade; and
- Supporting people-to-people contact, including interaction and exchanges between civil society, academia, the media and the private sector.

29. Conference participants welcomed the fact that Afghanistan and its regional partners would have opportunities in 2010 to develop and coordinate contributions to advance these principles. Conference participants noted the value of a more coherent and structured approach to individual initiatives. In this respect, Conference participants welcomed the fact that Afghanistan has invited the relevant regional bodies (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Economic Cooperation Organization in accordance with their respective mandates) and others, including the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to develop as soon as possible a coordinated plan for Afghanistan's regional engagement. Conference participants invited the countries, regional organizations and forums concerned to offer regular updates, including at the Kabul Conference.

30. Emphasizing the theme of enriching regional cooperation, Conference participants welcomed the contribution made by specific bilateral and regional projects, including that of the OIC on education and tackling radicalization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Afghanistan-Pakistan Cooperation Workshop (Dubai process) on border management. Conference participants were grateful for the information given by several countries on bilateral initiatives, including the Afghanistan-Pakistan Trade and Transit Agreement, on which they welcomed progress achieved and looked forward to a timely conclusion, and the Indonesian programmes for capacity-building, including technical cooperation in the fields of education, health, agriculture, poverty reduction, renewable energy and small and medium-sized enterprises.

31. Conference participants recalled that the international community was engaged in Afghanistan in support of the Government of Afghanistan. Until such time as the Government of Afghanistan is able to assume the responsibility, Conference participants noted with appreciation that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) continues to be the primary international organization for coordinating international support in line with Security Council resolution 1868 (2009). Conference participants welcomed:

- The Afghan Government's presentation of clear priorities;
- The international community's commitment to more effective and properly resourced civilian engagement to support the Afghan Government in order to improve the impact of international civilian assistance;

- The international community's commitment to align its assistance more closely with Afghan priorities, in keeping with Paris Principles on aid effectiveness, thereby increasing Afghan Government capacity;
- The international community's intention to work closely with UNAMA to reinvigorate civilian delivery;
- The appointment of a new NATO Senior Civilian Representative; and
- The decision of the European Union to strengthen its presence in Kabul under one single representative.

32. Conference participants welcomed the decision by the United Nations Secretary-General to appoint Staffan di Mistura; the decision by the NATO Secretary-General to appoint Mark Sedwill; and the forthcoming appointment from the European Union High Representative; and looked forward to their taking up their jobs in the first few months of 2010. Conference participants invited them to work closely together to ensure closer coordination in Kabul. Furthermore, while noting recent improvements in the functioning of the JCMB, Conference participants invited the co-chairs of the JCMB to recommend to its members additional measures to make the JCMB ever more effective.

33. Conference participants took the opportunity to thank the incumbents: Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General Kai Eide, NATO Senior Civilian Representative Fernando Gentilini and European Union Special Representative Ettore Sequi and Head of the European Commission Delegation Hansjörg Kretschmer for their invaluable work and commitment to Afghanistan.

34. We look forward to reviewing mutual progress on commitments at the Kabul Conference later this year.



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Agenda item 14

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

**Identical letters dated 29 January 2010 from the Permanent
Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit a document prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia regarding violations of the 12 August 2008 six-point ceasefire agreement by the Russian Federation and the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the ninth round of the Geneva discussions, held on 28 January 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander Lomaia
Permanent Representative



Annex to the identical letters dated 29 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the ninth round of the Geneva Discussions, held on 28 January 2010

The ninth round of the Geneva talks was held on 28 January 2010, where the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to the places of their habitual residence were discussed. Meetings of the two working groups were held, in which participants took part in an individual capacity. The Head of the provisional administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part at the ninth round of the Geneva talks. Deliberations were moderated by the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by representatives from Georgia, the United States of America and the Russian Federation. Representatives of the proxy regimes also participated in the working groups.

Unfortunately, the ninth round of the discussions did not bring any results because of the rigid position of the Russian Federation. Moscow and its proxy regimes in Tskhinvali and Sokhumi are categorically against the document of the Co-Chairs on "Basic elements of a framework for an agreement on the non-use of force and international security arrangements" and the paper on "Interim Steps", which propose the concrete steps aimed at establishing an international presence in the occupied territories. Moscow and its proxy regimes declared that the idea of an international presence in the occupied territories was entirely unacceptable. This position distances them from the position of the international community and Georgia, and shows clearly that they are not interested in seriously engaging in constructive discussions which would establish an effective international presence and ensure effective implementation of the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement. We want to reiterate that it is extremely cynical and requires adequate international reaction that after requesting the conclusion of the non-use of force agreement with Georgia for quite a long period, Russia now resists the proposed documents. In contrast, the Georgian side believes that despite the minimalistic approach of the Co-Chairs, these documents represent a step in the right direction and will be conducive to the establishment of an effective international presence in the occupied territories.

The Georgian participants once again raised the issue of the full implementation of the 12 August ceasefire agreement, and the unconditional withdrawal of the Russian forces from the occupied regions of Georgia. In the spirit of compromise, the Georgian side proposed a stage-by-stage withdrawal of Russian forces in a limited time frame and their parallel replacement with international peacekeeping and police forces. This proposal does not endanger the role of the proxy regimes, and it is our strong belief that it provides an opportunity to move to a more substantial level of discussions. However, this position is not yet shared by Moscow and its proxy regimes in Sokhumi and Tskhinvali. Currently, there is no

progress on these proposals despite the clear messages from all responsible participants of the Discussion that strengthening an international presence is an imperative. Participants stressed on numerous occasions the necessity of access of the international organizations, and particularly the European Union Monitoring Mission to the occupied territories as an essential element for maintaining stability and transparency in the occupied regions.

It should be noted that the representatives of the European Union Monitoring Mission once again rejected the unsubstantiated claims of the Russian participants on the alleged threat of attack from Georgia on the occupied regions. It was clear again that Russian Soviet-type propaganda simply aims at further destabilizing the situation on the ground.

The Georgian side and the co-moderators once again called upon Moscow and the Tskhinvali proxy regime to engage constructively in the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism, which is currently stalled because of an incomprehensible boycott from Tskhinvali. The Co-Chairs proposed a working session, which was aimed at discussing the document envisaging the resumption of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism and solving procedural issues, which was unfortunately not attended by the representatives from Moscow and Tskhinvali. This also demonstrates the lack of interest in the resumption of the working dialogue on the local level aimed at the prevention of the further occurrence of incidents.

During the Discussions, the Co-Chairs underlined the position that the local residents should not be detained for crossing the occupation line. It is our strong position that the persons detained for crossing the dividing lines should be released immediately. Currently, Tskhinvali proxy authorities are still holding 10 citizens of Georgia, including the 6 local residents who have recently been "convicted" for crossing the occupation line. Proxy authorities pledged to release these individuals to Commissioner Hammarberg almost a month ago.

In Working Group II, participants continued to discuss a set of comprehensive measures proposed by the co-moderators aimed at undertaking joint steps for ensuring safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their habitual residence. Here also, the position of the proxy authorities and Moscow was extremely negative and cynical.

Those participants went so far as to question the fundamental right to safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees. Questioning this right is even more cynical when it is done by those, who are responsible for and have condoned the atrocious acts of ethnic cleansing. This approach represents a vivid continuation of the decades-long policy of Moscow aimed at stalling the process of return at all costs. We have to once again report that even though discussions will continue during the next rounds, regrettably it seems unlikely that substantial steps will be taken with respect to the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons, unless the Russian occupation forces and its proxy regimes revise their positions.

As they did during the previous rounds, participants discussed the situation with regard to the provision of basic utilities — water and gas — to the war-affected populations around the occupied Tskhinvali region and in the occupied Akhalkori district. Some concrete projects and sequence of action was proposed by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, which was endorsed by the Georgian side, but was again

rejected by the representatives of the Tskhinvali proxy regime. Despite our willingness to overcome the differences in a mutually acceptable way and find a constructive consensus, we are becoming convinced that Moscow and its proxy authorities in Tskhinvali are not interested in the improvement of the livelihoods of those who reside in the occupied territories. Neither are they interested in the improvement of the humanitarian situation on the ground, which is becoming a worrying trend as the population of this region continues to suffer.

Participants agreed to hold a tenth round of the Geneva Discussions on 30 March 2010.

Tbilisi, 29 January 2010

Information regarding Russia's violations of the 12 August 2008 six-point ceasefire agreement during the period September-December 2009

Since the Russian Federation's military aggression in August 2008 and the ensuing occupation of 20 per cent of Georgia's territories, Russian occupation forces exercise effective control over Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.

Throughout this period, Russia remains in grave violation of the fundamental principles and norms of international law, as well as its multilateral and bilateral international obligations. Russia also remains in severe breach of every provision of the six-point ceasefire agreement signed on 12 August 2008.

September 2009

1. On 3 September, at about 5 p.m., Ossetian looters attacked civilians in the village Jariasheni, Gori district. Criminals attempted to hijack the tractor of some local residents, but the owners resisted. As a result, Vano Dolashvili was wounded and Soso Gogelashvili received health injuries.
2. On 6 September, four shepherds, Gela Ogadze, Akaki Tvaliashvili, Tristan Ananiashvili and Nikoloz Sauri, were illegally arrested by Ossetian militiamen close to Sakorintelo. They were released on 7 September.
3. On 6 September, a heavy explosion close to the train station in village Ingiri, Zugdidi district took place early in the morning. The incident did not cause any casualties or injuries.
4. On 7 September, four Georgians were detained by Ossetian militiamen, with the aim of smuggling fruit on the other side of the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL). After a few hours, they were released but their car was never returned.
5. On 8 September, an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) was identified as flying over the Georgian checkpoint in the village Plavi.
6. On 8-9 September, a Russian UAV was identified as flying over the Georgian villages Ditai, Arbo and Mereti.
7. On 10 September, Ossetian militiamen arrested the residents of Sachkhere in the forest of Java district, as they were cutting wood: Mukhran Kavtaradze, Bichiko Machavariani, Roman Kimadze, Gela Machavariani and Giorgi Natsvlishvili. The militia illegally took their mobile phones and the truck "Zil-131". Later these persons were released.
8. On 11 September, Russian border guards arrested Vasil Begiashvili, a resident of village Mejvriskhevi, who was searching for his lost cattle in a forest close to the village. Begiashvili was taken to the village Gromi, then to the Ossetian KGB building and later released.
9. On 11 September, the director of Chegali village school was warned by the head of Saberio village administration, Ruslan Narmania, and local militiamen and was instructed to inform the parents of pupils who study in Tsalenjikha schools to stop taking their children to Georgian schools on the other side of the ABL.

10. On 11 September, at 11 a.m., 11.05 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., a Russian helicopter Mi8 was identified as flying over Georgian police checkpoints in Khurcha and Ganmukhuri.
11. On 12 September, a minibus moving from Gali to Zugdidi was robbed close to village Sida.
12. On 14 September, Russian citizen Karum Mamedov was arrested in Gori district. Mamedov had illegally entered Georgia on 29 August and went to Sagarejo, from where he originates. Mamedov was arrested when he tried to illegally enter Tskhinvali region.
13. On 14 September, Georgian children who study in Tsalejika schools were not allowed to move freely into the Georgian-controlled territories.
14. On 15 September, at about 3 p.m., a TNT-Hexogen filled device exploded in a passenger wagon in Zugdidi. The train was empty; therefore nobody was killed or injured. The train was significantly damaged.
15. On 15 September, teachers of Saberio (Gali district) school were warned to take Abkhazian passports; otherwise they would be sacked from their positions.
16. On 20 September, a Russian citizen from town Beslan, Giorgi Kasoev, was arrested close to village Chobalauri for illegally crossing the Georgian-Russian border and violation of the visa regime.
17. On 20 September, at 6.15 p.m., fire was opened in the direction of village Ergneti.
18. On 20 September, at 8.25 p.m., fire was opened on the Georgian police checkpoint in village Ergenti.
19. On 21 September, at 7.30 p.m., fire was opened on the Georgian police checkpoint in village Ergneti.
20. On 21 September, at about 10 p.m., fire was opened on the police checkpoint in Plavismani.
21. On 24 September, at 9.30 a.m., as a result of a clockwork explosive-device activation, a pick-up type of vehicle of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia was exploded during the patrolling activities in the vicinities of village Dvani, Kareli district. There were no casualties. Only the patrol vehicle was damaged as a result of the incident.
22. On 27 September, at 8 p.m. a UAV was identified as flying over the Georgian police base in Karaleti.
23. On 30 September, at 10 a.m., fire from automatic weapons was opened from Nabakevi towards the direction of the Georgian police checkpoint in village Khurcha (Koki area).
24. On 30 September, at 5.45 p.m., 7.35 p.m. and 9.45 p.m., fire was opened on the Georgian checkpoint at Enguri Bridge in village Rukhi. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.
25. On 30 September, at about 10 p.m., fire coming from near the village Koshka was opened towards the direction of the Georgian police checkpoint in village Mereti.

26. On 30 September, in the evening, Vadim Tadtaev, dressed in uniform and armed with an automatic rifle was arrested by the Georgian police in village Zemo Khviti.

October 2009

27. On 7 October, about 20 local residents working in fruit gardens close to the ABL in village Kere were detained by a Russian/Ossetian armed group. Later they were released. Amiran Rcheulishvili, the van driver, was released only the day after.

28. On 10 October, fire was opened from the Ossetian side on the Georgian police checkpoint in village Zemo Nikozi. The incident did not cause any casualties or injuries.

29. On 14 October, at about 2 a.m., four masts of high-voltage power transmission line "Qartli 2" situated in the vicinity of the Tsaghvlevi village, Khashuri district, were damaged as a result of an explosion. A Trotsky-made clockwork explosive device was attached to the masts which were damaged as a result of bomb activation.

30. On 18 October, at about 12.30 p.m., fire from village Otrevi was opened towards the Georgian checkpoint in village Plavi. The incident did not cause any injuries.

31. On 19 October, an RPG 7 grenade was found in the gardens close to village Rukhi at Enguri Bridge. Presumably, the grenade was launched on 30 September and did not explode. The de-miners of the Ministry of Internal Affairs cleared the ordnance.

32. On 21 October, the railway was exploded close to village Teklati, Senaki district. The explosion was so strong that the freight train, carrying black oil, went off the rails. No victims were reported as a result of the incident.

33. On 21 October, the F1 type of hand grenade exploded in the hands of teenager Alexander Makhachashvili, who had found it in Dvani churchyard. The teenager received heavy injuries and was transported to the hospital.

34. On 25 October, 16 residents of Gremiskhevi village were detained by the Russian Federal Security Service close to Gremiskhevi. Later they were accused of illegal logging of wood. On 30 October they were released.

35. On 26 October, five residents of Chvenisi village, Kareli district were detained by Russian and Ossetian forces close to the ABL. On 29 October they were released.

November 2009

36. On 4 November, in the afternoon, four pupils of Tirdznisi public school, Romelashvili Giorgi (born in 1995), Tsabadze Aleko (born in 1995), Buchukuri Victor (born in 1993), and Khmiadashvili Levan (born in 1992) disappeared from the territory of village Tirdznisi, Gori district. On November 5, in the morning, the South Ossetian puppet regime disseminated the information on the arrest of four Georgian teenagers in the vicinity of Tskhinvali. They were accused of "illegal crossing of border, carrying of explosives and theft". Giorgi Romelashvili and Aleko Tsabadze were released on 2 December.

37. On 7 November, at about 5 p.m., a grenade was launched in the direction of the Georgian police checkpoint in village Kvemo Nikozi. The grenade exploded close to the checkpoint, but did not cause any damage.

38. On 8 November, Jambul Badzagua was detained by the Abkhaz at the Enguri Bridge, when he was expecting his relatives from Gali. He was released on 10 November.

39. On 10 November, three fishermen from Anaklia, Kironoghli Rusti, Gabelia Gigla and Abuladze, together with three other fishermen from Gali were arrested in Pichori. They were released in the evening of 11 November.

40. On 23 November, at about 4.30 p.m., Russian citizens Alexander Iurievich Borkov (born in 1988), Alexander Viktorievich Popov (born in 1990) and Maxim Valerievich Berezov (born in 1988) were arrested in village Zemo Nikozi (Gori district). They had violated the Georgian-Russian state border and existing visa regime. On 24 November, at 12 p.m., at village Ergneti, with the assistance of the European Union Monitoring Mission to Georgia, the above-mentioned persons were handed over to the Russian side.

41. On 23 November, Jemal Midelashvili was arrested in Akhagori. He is a resident of Spain, and has property in Akhagori. He visited his own house and was arrested, as in the 1990s he was a deputy head of Akhagori police.

42. On 29 November, the resident of Sachkhere district Ramaz Makasarashvili, a bus driver, was arrested by Russian occupants in village Perevi. Makasarashvili was released on 1 December.

December 2009

43. On 1 December, a resident of village Nosiri, Ana Kipshidze, was arrested as she entered Gali district. She intended to visit her relatives in Gali. She was released on 2 December.

44. On 1 December, in the afternoon, Russian occupants arrested the drivers and passengers (6 passengers in the first van and 16 in the second) of two minivans. The drivers and passengers were released on 2 December after paying fines.

45. On 12 December, close to village Saberio, Russian occupants arrested Irakli Kalandia. He was accused of illegal border crossing and was released after paying a fine.

46. On 12 December, South Ossetian side opened fire in the direction of village Khurvaleti. The incident did not cause any damages.

47. On 18 December, Khatuna Charaeva, born in 1965, resident of the town of Akhagori (place of registration Octomberi street 8) was arrested for money counterfeiting. She was carrying about 30,000 counterfeit United States dollars and was detained in Didube bus station in Tbilisi.

48. On 21 December, Russian military Vitali Khripun approached the Georgian police checkpoint in village Jria, close to village Perevi; he later asked for political asylum in Georgia.



Security Council

Distr.: General
3 February 2010
English
Original: French

Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a concept paper for the Security Council debate on "United Nations peacekeeping operations: Transition and exit strategies", to be held on 12 February 2010 (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gérard Araud



Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations to the Secretary-General

French Presidency of the Security Council (February 2010)

United Nations peacekeeping operations

Debate on transition and exit strategies

Concept paper

1. Context

During the past 15 months, the Security Council has devoted considerable effort to the simultaneous promotion of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Progress has been made in each of these areas. We must now turn to the key issue of transition, which links the two elements.

The fact that peacekeeping operations are at an all-time high makes it all the more important to ensure the success of transitions. There are currently over 96,000 women and men in uniform, nearly 20,000 more than the previous high of 1993, and, during the current global financial crisis, they now have a budget of about 7.8 billion dollars. We must make the best possible use of the available resources. Above all, we must ensure that missions contribute more effectively to the establishment of sustainable peace in order to put an end to the tragic human consequences that wars have for the countries concerned, their people and their regions.

Some operations have been closed, sometimes successfully, sometimes (as with the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)) for political reasons.

However, most operations have been long term. This is a fundamental trend that is unlikely to be reversed in the short term.

The current situation is far from ideal. It is characterized, in particular:

- Certain long-standing operations which have existed for almost 50 years (Cyprus, the Middle East, and India and Pakistan) without any significant progress in the peace process, as already noted in the Brahimi report;
- The problems that the Council sometimes encounters in finalizing and implementing transition strategies. It is generally agreed that the long-term objective of the mission in Timor-Leste is to build the capacity of the Timorese security sector but, for reasons that have to do with the history of this Mission, it has proved difficult to restructure the operation in light of the progress achieved without undermining progress towards long-term goals;
- Disproportionate allocation of the resources of peacekeeping operations without clear justification. For instance, in Liberia there is one uniformed United Nations staff member per 300 inhabitants and per 10 square kilometres. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the ratio is one per 3,500 inhabitants and per 120 square kilometres;

- A similar situation with respect to coordination: one of the accepted difficulties of security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo lies in the lack of coordination among the various stakeholders; however, despite copious references in the Council's resolutions, progress in this area is very slow and requires a strong commitment by national authorities;
- Insufficient attention paid to, and insufficient initial investment in, national institutions (particularly in the context of the rule of law and of security) in order to give them the means of resolving disputes on their own and thus to put in place the conditions for withdrawal of the Blue Helmets;
- The absence of immediate benefits of peace (particularly economic recovery and basic services) that would give the people reasons for investing in peace;
- The absence of a common approach through which the international community would endorse a single strategy of support for national priorities; and
- The slowness with which senior officials are deployed in the field with the necessary support team in order to contribute to achievement of the aforementioned objectives, and delays in the release of funds that can be used with the desired flexibility.

During this period, although efforts to strengthen Headquarters have been made, the ratio of deployed staff to Headquarters staff is growing at an alarming rate: about one Department of Peacekeeping Operations or Department of Field Support staff member for over 100 staff members deployed in the field. This raises serious questions about the long-term capacity of Headquarters to manage and monitor peacekeeping operations.

It is therefore more necessary than ever to conduct an in-depth discussion of the way we see exit and transition strategies for operations.

We need to further clarify the situation at the outset so that peacekeeping forces can create the conditions necessary for transition, withdrawal and exit without undermining ongoing efforts to achieve the longer-term goals of peace and stability. We also need, at the outset, a clearer idea of the peacebuilding priorities and of how the United Nations could support them — through a peacekeeping operation, an integrated peacebuilding office, activities in support of a United Nations country team, or in some other manner.

2. Elements for analysis

Our difficulty in developing and implementing exit and transition strategies has fundamental causes.

First and foremost, it is related to decision-making:

- The Council focuses primarily on addressing emerging or re-emerging crises. Once the initial emergency has passed, it is less involved in the management of operations and, a fortiori, in ways of promoting transition when the situation permits;
- Responsibility for decisions concerning transition are shared by various stakeholders — the Security Council, the Secretariat, troop-contributing countries and donor countries — and by the multiplicity of participants in

these groups (the troops contributed by certain countries may account for up to a third of an operation, but in no case do they exceed 11 per cent of the total for all peacekeeping operations; no country's financial contributions account for more than 22 per cent of the total overall cost);

- Missions in the stabilization and transition phase can have a certain appeal owing to the image of success that they project, the relative security prevailing on the ground and the political commitment of neighbouring States, but also because the host country fears that the departure of the mission will bring an end to international attention and assistance;
- There are often real obstacles to the implementation of a peace agreement, and the international community must make a greater effort so that trust can develop between opposing forces. In some cases, the presence of a peacekeeping operation can help preserve a fragile truce, but without promoting a political settlement;
- Interests conducive to maintaining peacekeeping operations therefore converge, sometimes to the detriment of a more innovative approach.

Prudence is certainly necessary. Experience shows that it has sometimes been necessary to reopen operations, which had been closed prematurely, under unfavourable conditions in order to address a deterioration in the situation on the ground (Timor-Leste in particular). Furthermore, the reduction or withdrawal of an operation is not easy for any of the existing major political or military organizations.

Our tools for emerging from a crisis are often limited as well:

- Lack of available police personnel for the tasks of maintaining order and training local police;
- Lack of rapid deployment capacity to support the rule of law and security reform, particularly in the judicial and prison sectors and in other sectors essential to peacebuilding;
- Insufficient and scattered peacebuilding efforts; and
- Lack of coordination of international action in these areas; particularly when the other stakeholders have made substantial investments in these areas, it is not always realistic to expect the United Nations to coordinate their actions. The Peacebuilding Commission must be strengthened so that it can play this key role; the upcoming review of the Commission will provide an opportunity to consider this matter further.

These difficulties are not insurmountable, however. We must make progress. France proposes to utilize its Presidency to pursue our concrete discussion on this topic.

This is a subject of concern first and foremost to the Security Council, because it is, above all, the practice of the Council and its members that must evolve.

3. Listen to the practitioners

We propose to hold a *restricted debate in the Council*, to which the Secretariat, several special representatives of the Secretary-General and other especially relevant stakeholders or troop-contributing countries will be invited. Based on

specific cases, participants will be invited to examine the obstacles that hinder exit and transition strategies and to make recommendations, particularly on certain key aspects:

- The drafting of mandates (clear mention of transition and exit strategies);
- Planning (desired objective, key tasks, phased completion of the mission);
- Capacities and resources (in particular for security sector reform);
- Coordination of international action in the field;
- Political support for peace processes (within the Council and elsewhere); and
- Processes (benchmarks, modalities for reporting to the Council on progress towards achievement of the desired objective, evaluation).

It will also be useful to take this opportunity to review the experience that the United Nations has gained from the closing of its operations (Ethiopia-Eritrea, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Angola, Mozambique, El Salvador, Sierra Leone, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and the former Yugoslavia), as the Secretary-General envisaged in his report (S/2001/394). France is pleased that the Council's working group on peacekeeping operations has decided to conduct such a review.

We hope that this debate will produce concrete proposals with a view to the adoption of a short statement by the President of the Council.



Security Council

Distr.: General
4 February 2010

Original: English

**Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Chairman of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Panama submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ertuğrul Apakan

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]

Report on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) by the Republic of Panama

1. *Calls upon* all States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to:

- (a) Prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts;

Reply:

While our criminal law establishes various terrorism-related offences, it does not prohibit incitement to or commission of a terrorist act or acts. Incitement to commit any offence is, however, clearly covered by and established in the Penal Code.

- (b) Prevent such conduct;

Reply:

The previous reply is applicable to this question.

(c) Deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct;

Reply:

Many States' domestic law, including ours, include only general, not specific, provisions applicable to this offence. Thus, our domestic law criminalizes this type of offence *sui generis*.

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate, inter alia, to strengthen the security of their international borders, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures with a view to preventing those guilty of the conduct in paragraph 1 (a) from entering their territory;

Reply:

Aviation security:

The aviation security standards and methods for preventing acts of unlawful interference that are recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization have been adopted; these include:

- (a) The National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (b) Book XXXVI of the civil aviation regulations (aviation standards); and
- (c) The Airport Security Programme.

The Penal Code defines, criminalizes and establishes penalties for offences against means of land, sea and air transport.

In addition, Act No. 21 of 29 January 2003 regulates civil aviation in Panama.

The Inter-American Development Bank Multilateral Investment Fund Airport Security Project has been developed with a view to the introduction of a modern closed-circuit television system at the national level in order to monitor airports in the interior of the country.

Steps are being taken in order to obtain a modern X-ray simulation system that will strengthen national capacities, and staff are being trained in order to strengthen institutional structures in the field of airport security.

The measures mentioned in Panama's previous report to the Committee have also been taken.

Maritime security:

An inter-agency committee coordinated by the Council for Public Safety and National Defence is responsible for port protection.

In order to combat terrorism, the International Maritime Organization International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, the Ship Security Officer Certificate and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, as amended, are being implemented.

A Committee on Offenders has been established pursuant to the International Convention on Standards of Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers and, in compliance with this international instrument, a list of offenders is compiled and sent annually to the International Maritime Organization.

The measures mentioned in Panama's previous report to the Committee have also been taken.

3. *Calls upon* all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural, and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters;

Reply:

Act No. 14 of 18 May 2007 defines, criminalizes and establishes penalties for any act aimed at the destruction, in whole or in part, of a specific group of human beings on grounds of their nationality, race, ethnicity or religious or political beliefs.

It also criminalizes illegal persecution of such a group on grounds of political belief, ethnicity, race or gender.

4. *Stresses* that States must ensure that any measures taken to implement paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution comply with all of their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law;

Reply:

The international human rights, refugee and humanitarian treaties and conventions ratified by the Republic of Panama are deemed to be part of domestic law. Violation of these international instruments therefore constitutes a violation of domestic law.



Security Council

Distr.: General
4 February 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 4 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a press statement issued on 3 February 2010 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea, entitled "IGAD: a communiqué devoid of any legality" (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Araya Desta
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 4 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press release

**Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD):
a communiqué devoid of any legality**

The IGAD Council of Ministers has issued a communiqué on Somalia and Eritrea following a meeting convened in Ethiopia this weekend. Apart from its ill-advised content which can only exacerbate the crisis in Somalia and hamper the objectives of peace and security in the Horn of Africa, the IGAD Communiqué is devoid of any legality for the following procedural and substantive reasons:

- i) Four members of IGAD, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Uganda are direct protagonists in the conflict in Somalia in one form or another. Ethiopia is culpable for a flagrant invasion of Somalia in December 2006 under the instigation of the United States and the intermittent incursions thereafter. The other countries have not only endorsed Ethiopia's invasion of an IGAD Member State but have also sent troops to Mogadishu in contravention of UN Security Council resolution 1725(2006) that barred neighbouring countries from involvement in any eventual peacekeeping force in Somalia.
- ii) Somalia's seat in IGAD had remained vacant for most of the 19 years since the country was sadly embroiled in the crisis that continues without let up. It appears that the TFG has now been accorded a seat in IGAD. But in view of the political realities in Somalia (the entities in Puntland, Somaliland etc and the situation in Mogadishu), this short-sighted decision does not only provoke issues of legality but does not augur well for a healthy process of nation reconciliation in Somalia.
- iii) As communicated to the government of Eritrea by Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, the Special Advisor to the President, the government of Sudan does not support UN Security Council Resolution 1907 imposing sanction on Eritrea.
- iv) Eritrea suspended its membership in IGAD in early 2007 in the wake of Ethiopia's invasion of Somalia and the moral failure of IGAD to condemn the acts of aggression against a fellow Member State.
- v) As is well known, Ethiopia continues to occupy sovereign Eritrean territories in violation of international law and its treaty obligations.

In light of these facts, any decision of those States in respect of Somalia does not have validity, as they cannot cast their votes as impartial or neutral parties. In the same breadth, these countries cannot indict Eritrea on account of events in Somalia. These countries, which shoulder the primary responsibility, for the cause and exacerbation of the crisis in Somalia do not indeed have moral, political or legal authorities to indict or punish Eritrea.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asmara
3 February 2010**



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
5 February 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 17
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

**Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Istanbul Statement adopted on 26 January 2010 at the end of the Regional Summit on Afghanistan, which was held on 26 January 2010 in Istanbul (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ertuğrul Apakan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Istanbul Statement: Friendship and Cooperation in the "Heart of Asia"

We the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the President of the Republic of Turkey, the First Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Special Representative of the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan have met in Istanbul on 26 January 2010 upon the invitation of the Republic of Turkey and agreed on the following statement.

The Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Executive Director of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the senior representatives of the United States of America, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, the United Nations, the European Union, and NATO joined them at their meeting in Istanbul as observers.

The shared vision

Forming the very heart of Asia, Afghanistan is a country whose present and future is inseparably bound with those of its neighbourhood.

The vital element of regional peace and stability is a safe, secure, stable and prosperous Afghanistan, which in turn can be ensured within a regional framework that reflects friendship and cooperation.

Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries have been moulded by intensive mutual exchanges and interlinkages throughout history. Our cultures, populations and languages are profoundly intertwined. Rich human potential, natural depth and promising economic potential are shared by us all. Similarly, several of the risks and challenges we face are also shared. Threats such as all forms of terrorism, extremism and all aspects related to illicit narcotic drugs are interlinked and affect all of our countries.

The success of one regional country in standing up against challenges positively reverberates in neighbouring countries, while shortcomings also afflict the neighbours. We are convinced that our region as a whole should take determined and coordinated action to address the complex challenges that characterise the contemporary regional environment.

This is equally true for the economic potential of our countries and for the attainment of a prosperous future for our countries. Enhanced and effective regional cooperation in key fields such as trade and transit, transport and energy would exponentially benefit not only Afghanistan but indeed all of our countries and peoples.

Regional cooperation starts from the region. It has great potential. It is effective when it is regionally owned, steered and governed in a sincere, transparent and constructive manner, bringing positive synergy.

In the region that surrounds Afghanistan we aim to weave a rich, positive, and progressive mosaic of initiatives and efforts that each shoulders a part of the common task to ensure peace, stability and prosperity.

The bonds between us constitute a strong basis to establish a consensus underwriting a code of conduct that is based on fundamental principles of good neighbourly relations.

Our solidarity today with Afghanistan will be a facilitator and a test for the irrevocable establishment of timeless friendship and cooperation in our region.

Principles of cooperation

In order to fulfil the foregoing vision for the region that finds Afghanistan at its core we:

Note that the invitation for this Summit was issued by Turkey which acted on the Joint Statement Adopted at the Conclusion of the Third Trilateral Summit on 1 April 2009 among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey which stated that the Presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan requested the Turkish President to organize in Turkey a regional summit that would underline their political will to enhance cooperation on regional issues¹;

Reaffirm our strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan and of each other;

Reiterate our commitment to continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they develop their country, reconstruct their economy, and further improve their human capital;

Support the ongoing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to address its development needs;

Support the program that is set out by the President of Afghanistan with his inaugural speech at 19 November 2001;

Support, therefore, the Afghan national process of reconstruction and reintegration in accordance with the Constitution of Afghanistan in a way that is Afghan-led and -driven;

Recognize the interconnected nature of the challenges Afghanistan is facing and the fact that no neighbouring country is immune from them;

Recall the Final Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations of 2002, as well as the objectives and principles contained, including the shared determination to defeat terrorism, extremism and narcotrafficking, common border concerns and stability in the region, and the commitment to constructive and supportive bilateral relationships based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, collaboration and non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

Understand the key significance of the immediate neighbours of Afghanistan for promoting peace, stability and prosperity;

Reaffirm that sustainable progress on security, governance and development is mutually reinforcing;

To enhance the coordinating role of the United Nations/UNAMA and increase the Afghan Government, with the contributors to provide as much transparency as possible in their assistance efforts;

Stress the importance of a comprehensive approach which should include regional cooperation as an indispensable part in addressing the challenges in Afghanistan and beyond;

Recall the existence of various processes aimed at contributing to enhanced cooperative framework, including among others the Trilateral Summit processes among Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, among Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, among Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, among Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, among Tajikistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Russian Federation and among the Russian Federation, Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conferences on Afghanistan (RECCA), the Special Conference on Afghanistan convened under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in March 2009;

Welcome these processes that add substance and value to regional cooperation and are mutually reinforcing;

Pledge therefore to give strong emphasis and further impetus to the ongoing regional cooperation initiatives;

Acknowledge that terrorism poses a common challenge that could only be addressed through concerted actions;

Aim to reinforce efforts in countering terrorism, extremism, illicit narcotics production and trafficking, drug abuse, organized crime and trafficking in human beings;

Commit to deeper cooperation to prevent cross-border illegal flow of weapons, production and trafficking of narcotics and precursors, and trans-national organized crime, by among other means, strengthening national capacities to address these challenges;

Emphasize the need to address the situation of refugees by creating conditions within Afghanistan conducive to the safe, voluntary, gradual and dignified return and settlement of Afghan refugees in Afghanistan with the support of the international community;

Commit to coordinating work with a view to underpinning economic and human capital development and security at the national and regional levels;

Agree to enhance region-wide connectivity through the establishment and further development of trade and transit, energy and transport corridors and to encourage participation of their private sectors in regional development programmes including through joint ventures;

Agree to give impetus to project-based cooperation in the areas of trade, energy, transport, industry, mining, agriculture, livestock and environment;

Remain ready to use our membership in various international and regional organizations and participation in various processes in fulfilment of our shared vision and principles as set out above;

Call on the international community to recognize and give strong support to our regional cooperation objectives and projects; and

Stress the central and impartial role of the UN in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.

As we cooperate with regard to supporting Afghanistan in its rightful quest for peace, security and prosperity, we agree on the following:

- (a) Establish a Minds Platform that would bring together selected members of academia, media, and think tanks. Turkey has offered to host the first meeting of the Minds Platform in 2012;
- (b) Work towards Regional Capacity Building Programmes in selected areas that would bring together senior officials of relevant national institutions with a view to promoting joint training dialogue and activities;
- (c) Organize natural disaster response simulation exercises;
- (d) Commission a joint expert study to foster targeted projects on job creation, and infrastructure building;
- (e) Organize a joint cultural exhibition to highlight commonalities as well as cooperation among countries and peoples of the region.

We agree to meet annually and as appropriate.

We express our deep gratitude to H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, President of the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Regional Summit and facilitating the adoption of this Statement.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
5 February 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security and
development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

**Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of January 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Agshin Mehdiyev
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia^a in the month of January 2010

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Fire point(s)</i>	<i>Weapon(s) used</i>	<i>Casualties and damages</i>
3 January	1935-1950 1935-1950 2300-2345	One	Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
4 January	0115-0130	Three	Ashagi Abdurrahmanli, Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Sevidahmadli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
5 January	0010-0025	Five	Garakhanbayli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2110-2120		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2005-2030 2240-2310 2310-2330		Horadiz, Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 January	0910-0917 2030-2045	Two	Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2245-2300 2310-2325		Garakhanbayli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
7 January	0450-0500	One	Chilaburt village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

^a Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Fire-point area</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damages</i>
8 January	0030-0110 0120-0135	Five	Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1200-1210		Berkaber village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1330-1340		Garagashli village, Agdam region	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1920-1950		Horadiz village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 January	1145-1150	Five	Azamat village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1120-1130		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1145-1150		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1600-1615		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2355-0000		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
11 January	1534-1540	Two	Yanagchal mountain near the Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1030-1055		Horadiz village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
12 January	1830-1835 1930-1950 2100-2105 2125-2134	One	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 January	1135-1144	Five	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damages</i>
	1655-1715 2135-2145		Tapgaragoyunlu village and areas in the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1809-1830		Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2100-2110		Unknown heights, Gazakh region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2130-2210 2310-2315		Gorgan village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
14 January	0905-0920	Two	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1920-1930		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	Eishan Idman Sahmatov, a 19-year old soldier of the Azerbaijani Army, was killed
15 January	1800-1810	Two	Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2000-2020		Horadiz village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
16 January	0100-0130 0200-0230	Three	Javahirli, Sarijali and Shurabad villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 January	1545-1550	Two	Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1810-1820 1920-1940 2240-2255		Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Victimhood and damages</i>
19 January	1545-1550	Four	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	2135-2140		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	2150-2200 2335-2350		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
20 January	0050-0110	Five	Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	2100-2115		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	2130-2155		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	0115-0125		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
21 January	0205-0250	Four	Tagibayli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	1155-1200 1235-1300 1655-1720		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	2100-2140		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	1210-1216		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
22 January	1630-1645	Four	Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Detection</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Ammunitions and diameters</i>
	2130-2135 2215-2220		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2135-2155 2230-2300		Garakhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
23 January	0015-0035 0315-0335	Two	Garakhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 January	0915-0925 1630-1645	Three	Yusifjanli, Cavahirli and Kangarli villages, Aghdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2200-2205		Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1925-1930 2250-2300 2340-2355		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 January	0045-0100	Six	Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1430-1435 1905-1915		Kangarli and Sarijali villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1420-1440		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1701-1715 2105-2115		Giziloba village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
26 January	1420-1440 1615-1625 2100-2130 2220-2235	Two	Ashagi Abdurrahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Weapon used</i>	<i>Legitimacy and damages</i>
27 January	0730-0750 0740-0815 0810-0830 2000-2010	Five	Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Abdurahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1850-1900		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	1920-1940		Sarijali village, Agdam region		
28 January	2045-2150	Four	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2050-2055		Marzili village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	2110-2120 2115-2130 2105-2120		Horadiz and Gorgan villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
	1320-1340		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	
29 January	1320-1340 2315-2340	Four	Horadiz, Ashagi Abdurahmanli and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
31 January	0015-0045 0545-0550 1745-1800 2135-2230	Three	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region; Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages, Agdam region; and Gapanli village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	

**Security Council**

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4 February 2010
English
Original: French

**Letter dated 4 February 2010 from the President of the
Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to respond to your letter of 29 December 2009 (S/2009/685) in which you referred to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), by which the mandate of the High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaitis and third-country citizens and missing Kuwaiti property was established.

Members of the Council reiterate their continuing support for the important work of the High-level Coordinator.

I wish to inform you that the Security Council has decided to earmark \$251,400 from the operating reserves and the fund balance of the 2.2 per cent part of the escrow account intended for administration and operational costs to finance the continuation of the activities of the High-level Coordinator and his support staff until 30 June 2010.

The Security Council requests a comprehensive report on progress during the period of the present mandate of the High-level Coordinator by 30 June 2010.

(Signed) Gerard Araud
President of the Security Council





Security Council

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5 February 2010

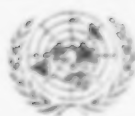
Original: English

Letter dated 5 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Sudan wishes to have retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized item 59 in paragraph 1 of the summary record sent to the Secretary-General in matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2010/10), namely the stage entitled "Letter dated 29 February 1998 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General" (S/3963).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signature) **Abdalmohamed Abdullahyoun Mohamad**
Permanent Representative



General Assembly Security Council

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8 February 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 35

The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 2 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter No. 178A, of 1 February 2010, I should like to inform you that Israeli enemy forces, having abducted Lebanese citizen Rabi' Muhammad Zahra on 31 January 2010, on the outskirts of the village of Kafr Shuba, took him to one of their military posts in the occupied Shab'a Farms. There, in flagrant violation of the relevant international law, they interrogated and tortured him and subjected him to a severe beating which caused substantial scarring on his face and neck. The Israeli enemy forces released him at 0200 hours on Monday, 1 February 2010.

On the same day, the command of the Lebanese Armed Forces, Giddadeh Directorate, issued the following statement:

"At 0200 hours on Monday, 1 February 2010, Lebanese citizen Rabi' Muhammad Zahra was released. He had been abducted by an Israeli enemy patrol yesterday afternoon near Mazra'at Bastarah on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba. He was handed over to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at the Naqurah crossing, and was then transferred to the Lebanese Armed Forces. While held captive, he was beaten, as can be seen from the marks on his face and neck."

Reference was also made to the fact that a joint military commission, comprising officers from the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL, had, on 3 February 2010, inspected the place from which Rabi' Muhammad Zahra had been abducted by Israeli enemy forces on the previous day, which was near Mazra'at Bastarah on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba. The commission requested Zahra, who had been released in the early hours of 1 February 2010, to accompany it to the place from which he had been abducted, in order to demonstrate that he had been taken from within liberated Lebanese territory. Zahra stated that the Israelis had beaten him until he lost consciousness. He was taken, bleeding heavily, to one of their posts in the occupied Shab'a Farms. When he regained consciousness, he was brutally interrogated.



My Government considers this incident to be a serious violation of the sovereignty of my country that merits the most severe condemnation on the basis of the principles and provisions of international law and norms.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 15 and as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
